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ASIAN SECURITY TALKS WITH USSR SCHEDULED 27 SEP

OW230813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0757 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO -- Twenty-five Japanese and Soviet scholars and military specialists will hold three days of talks on Asian security in Japan September 27-29, organizers announced Friday. The Council on National Security Problems said the meeting, ninth in a series that began in Tokyo in May 1973, will focus on arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, Chinese-Soviet relations and Asian security and Soviet-Japanese ties.

The Soviet delegation will be led by Anatoliy A. Gromyko, eldest son of former Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko who heads the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute of African Studies. Masamichi Inoki, former president of the National Defense Academy and now president of the Research Institute for Peace and Security, will lead the Japanese group to the close-door meeting at a hotel by Lake Kawaguchi in Yamanashi Prefecture, north-east of Tokyo.

"There will be heated debate over the territorial issue between Japan and the Soviet Union, as in the past meetings." predicted a council official. The last meeting was held in Moscow in June 1984. The council official said the September conference will provide Japan with an opportunity to learn the Soviet stand on the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's "Asian security" scheme. Also high on the agenda the official said, are delicate Beijing-Moscow relations and developments on the Korean peninsula.

Originally established in February 1968 primarily to discuss the presence of U.S. military bases in Okinawa, the council has since then shifted its attention to geo-political implications in East Asia and then to Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. The thorniest of outstanding issues between the two countries is the dispute over four northern islands off Hokkaido, which have been under Soviet control since the closing days of World War II. "The Soviets are anxious to talk about economic and trade issues," said the council official.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his Soviet counterpart Edward Shevardnadze will meet next month while both are in New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly session. The two countries are currently putting the finishing touches on a cultural pact draft in their quest to expand their relations. Japan has expressed readiness to begin negotiations on a peace treaty with the Soviet Union once they settled the territorial problem.

PRC REJECTS REQUEST TO SUPPORT ROK JOINING ILO

OW230353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 23 KYODO -- Japanese Labor Minister Toshio Yamaguchi Thursday asked China to support South Korea's application to join the International Labor Organization.

China, however, turned down the request, which was made by Yamaguchi during talks here with Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li and Party Central Committee Secretariat member Hu Qili. Yamaguchi is believed to have been asked to make the request by his South Korean counterpart Cho Chol-kwan.

The Japanese labor minister visited South Korea between last Wednesday and Sunday and arrived here Monday via Hong Kong. Wan told Yamaguchi that China cannot agree to South Korea's unilateral participation in the ILO because it might hinder peaceful unification of North and South Korea. China supports the peaceful unification of North and South Korea, and there is a sign of improvement in the situation on the Korean peninsula, he said.

Yamaguchi told the two Chinese officials during the meeting that Japan will support South Korean participation in the ILO, and he suggested that China call on North Korea to also join the organization. He proposed that Japan and China cooperate to help both North and South Korea join the organization. Wan and Hu expressed no objection to this proposal.

DEFENSE AGENCY TO BOOST CIVILIAN STAFF, U.S. TIES

OW221107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO -- The Defense Agency will boost its civilian structure by giving senior officials new jobs to handle crisis management and Japan-U.S. defense cooperation, agency sources said Thursday. They said the agency has decided to appoint two men of the rank of councilor to the two projected posts to be set up in the Bureau of Defense Policy. The idea is to assign councilor level men to deal with Japan-U.S. defense cooperation and to promptly cope with any crisis that may occur in the future.

The agency's decision to create the new posts is in line with the government's defense buildup program and its policy of reinforcing the system of immediately coping with any emergency. The decision also is aimed at strengthening civilian control over Japan-U.S. joint exercises and operation plans which have been making progress in recent years. Crisis management is primarily designed to quickly cope with major emergency developments, such as the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner two years ago.

The sources said agency authorities also plan to increase civilian personnel by 12, from the standpoint of strengthening the system of civilian control. Currently, the agency has a civilian staff of 500.

The sources said the agency hopes to further promote interchange between Japan and the United States, particularly persons dealing with the nation's defense policy. In this connection, the administrative vice minister of defense or a councilor may be dispatched to the United States for consultation.

Also under consideration is the expansion and strengthening of the scope of Japan-U.S. official level consultations held once a year in Hawaii, according to the sources. The Defense Agency plans to include the necessary fund in a budget request it will present to the government late this month.

The sources said the Bureau of Defense Policy is in charge of charting the agency's defense policy. This bureau is made up of four departments but there is only one councilor under the director general of the bureau. The councilor is normally busy working on measures related to the Diet and virtually has no time to draw up defense policy. Under the agency's decision, one of the new councilors will devote himself to matters concerning Japan-U.S. defense cooperation, the sources said.

NAKASONE ON DEFENSE SPENDING, CABINET RESHUFFLE

OW221307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., Aug. 22 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday refused to make any specific commitment whether he would remove the 1-percent-GNP defense spending ceiling, saying he would "carefully exhaust all procedures" before coming to a decision. The prime minister, speaking to reporters at this mountain summer resort, appeared cautious about the politically sensitive issue of defense spending in the wake of expressed dissent within his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. He said he would seek a consensus within the ruling party and exhaust all procedures before making a decision on the "1 percent" issue.

There have been persistent reports that the prime minister wants to replace the 1976 guideline holding down defense spendings to below 1 percent of the gross national product with a new program setting defense spending goals over a five-year span.

Nakasone also sidestepped questions about the five-year plan, saying the first priority for the government is to attain the level of military equipment and major weapons systems as provided for in the defense buildup program set in 1976. He said severe financial austerity is forcing the government to seek greater efficiency in defense buildup. It is also important to keep civilian control intact, Nakasone said, apparently conscious of allegations among the opposition parties and other critics about the growing influence of uniformed officers in the decision-making process in defense matters.

Nakasone also rejected suggestions that the government should change the formula of calculating the defense-spending-to-GNP ratio, saying the nation should be shown "the reality as it is."

Turning to Diet business, Nakasone said the government has not decided when to call an extraordinary Diet session but something concrete should be known by next month. Redistribution of seats in lower house constituencies will be top on the agenda of the extraordinary Diet session, he said.

The prime minister also said he has made no decision on the widely speculated party and cabinet reshuffle this fall.

JSP TO OPPOSE INCREASED DEFENSE OUTLAYS

OW221203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO -- The no. 1 opposition Socialist party will go all out to fight Prime Minister Nakasone's cabinet over defense spending in an extraordinary Diet session, the party decided Thursday. The party's project team on defense spending met Thursday to work out JSP's strategy in the upcoming special parliamentary session. It said that, if necessary, it would present a nonconfidence motion against Nakasone in a bid to seek a new general election.

Shin Kanemaru, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, said Thursday that he believed the Diet will be called into a 70-day special session October 14. Defense will be one of the major issues likely to be brought up for debate.

JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi attended Thursday's meeting in which all those present agreed Prime Minister Nakasone's government is most likely to remove in September the ceiling on defense outlays currently held down to 1 percent of the country's gross national product (GNP).

Opposition Komeito earlier said it would resort to "total confrontation" against Nakasone's cabinet on the defense issue.

The Socialist Party believed that the Nakasone government will abolish the ceiling in connection with a visit to Tokyo in October by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who has been pressing Japan to increase its defense spending.

MITI MINISTER ASKS FIRMS TO INCREASE IMPORTS

OW230441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0435 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata asked representatives of 74 leading companies Friday to increase their purchases of imported manufactured goods in a way which will help calm trade friction. The executives of the 74 companies, including major electric power, gas, heavy machinery and chemical firms, promised to extend full support to schemes of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) to raise imports, MITI officials said.

MITI made a similar call to 60 major trading houses, automobile and electrical and other exporting firms in April and all 134 firms will report their purchase plans to MITI by the end of next month, the officials said.

Murata told the meeting that United States Vice President George Bush, Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole and other American leaders had expressed to him their grave concern about the possible passage of protectionist bills by the U.S. Congress, overriding President Ronald Reagan's veto. He said that despite efforts by the government and private circles, Japan's imports did not increase in the first half of this year compared to the same period of last year. It is vital for the country to increase manufactured goods imports even if some problems are involved, Murata said.

Kansai Electric Power Co. President Shoichiro Kobayashi said it is the nation's task to increase imports and his company will sincerely consider buying foreign manufactured goods, the officials said. Hattori Seiko Co. President Reijiro Hattori said it is natural for French wine to be more expensive in Japan than in France but the problem is that French wine is more expensive in Japan than in the United States.

The director general of MITI's International Trade Administration Bureau said MITI is further studying distribution problems, the officials said.

Murata told the meeting that he appreciates efforts by the firms to raise imports of manufactured goods, they said.

COMPUTER TARIFFS TO CEASE IN APRIL 1986

OW230347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Koloa, Hawaii Aug. 22 KYODO -- Japan formally told the United States Thursday that it will abolish unilaterally tariffs on computers and their related equipment from next April, the start of its next fiscal year, Japanese Government sources said.

According to the sources, the announcement, made on the third day of the four-day subcabinet-level MOSS (Market-Oriented Sector Selective) trade talks, was aimed at soothing bilateral trade friction in the high-tech field.

Japan also decided to immediately streamline procedures for importing and trading in U.S. computers without requiring approval of the international trade and industry minister. The Japanese side also notified the U.S. that 12 major semiconductor makers will cut by over 20 percent their plant and equipment investment this year. It also told the U.S. that the industry has no intention of resorting to such measures as an antirecession cartel, the sources said. But the Japanese side retained its negative stance regarding a U.S. proposal that Japan buy U.S. resource-inspecting satellites to help develop its own technology, according to the sources.

Dissatisfied by Japan's "adamant" stance, the U.S. proposed continued discussions on the matter in future MOSS talks.

While Michael B. Smith, deputy U.S. trade representative, praised Japan's decision to abolish all duties on computers, he took a dim view of the Japanese Government's practice of "subsidizing" high-tech industries.

Japan also announced that it will greatly simplify procedures for granting patents to various U.S. products, they said.

The MOSS talks on this resort Pacific island involve pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, electronics and telecommunications equipment. Talks on forestry products are also being conducted on an unofficial basis.

SATELLITE CONSORTIUM GETS Y65.1 BILLION LOAN

OW230757 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO -- A consortium of Export-Import Bank of Japan (Exim Bank) and private Japanese banks have decided to extend a total of 65.1 billion yen to Japan Communications Satellite Co. to help the company import and launch satellites made by Hughes Communications Corp. of the United States, an Exim Bank spokesman said.

Of the total, 45.6 billion yen will be extended by Exim Bank at a yearly interest rate of 6.8 percent, and the rest by the 14 private banks with Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank acting as lead-manager at an interest rate of 7.1 percent, 0.1 percent below the current long-term prime lending rate.

The company was established in February this year by C. Itok and Co., Mitsui and Co. and Hughes Communications Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hughes Aircraft Corp. of the United States.

Included in the 10-year loan is Mitsubishi Bank, which belongs to the Mitsubishi Group that set up Space Communications Corp. with Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp. of the U.S. to launch Ford Satellite. Among other banks are Mitsui Bank and Bank of Tokyo.

SOUTH'S STAND AT RED CROSS CONTACT DENOUNCED

SK230253 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 22 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 23 August commentary: "The South Side Should Take Responsibility"]

[Text] An agreement on the realization of the question of exchange visits to the area of the opposition side by Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups of the North and the south was reached at the third working-level contact between the Red Cross delegates of the North and the South held on 22 August.

The visiting groups are to be composed of a total of 151 persons headed by the responsible persons of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides, including 50 members of the art troupe, 50 members of the home-visiting group, 30 reporters, and 20 functionaries accompanying the group. The places the visiting groups will visit are to be Pyongyang and Seoul, and the length of their stay in the other party's area is 3 nights and 4 days, with the visiting groups making their visits simultaneously during the period of 20-23 September 1985.

Although it is a little belated, it is of course fortunate that the question of exchange visits by the Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups has been agreed upon. If and when the exchange visits are realized -- the first such thing ever to happen since the national division -- they will contribute to dissolving the misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South, to deepening understanding and trust, and to creating an atmosphere of reunification.

However, the agreement on the project of exchange visits is not without some aspects that run counter to the aspirations of the people in the North and the South; that is, a series of restrictions have been imposed on the exchange visits. These include a delay in the realization of the exchange visits of about a month, a prohibition against plastering posters on the art troupe's performance, and a television blackout of the performance.

It must be made clear that the entire responsibility for this rests on the South side's unjust stand and insincere attitude toward talks. As has been known, we have put forth a fair proposal for exchanging Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups, headed by the responsible persons of the two sides' Red Cross organizations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation and with the composition of the visiting groups large in size, on the basis of imposing no restrictions whatsoever on the activities of the visiting groups in the area of the opposite party. Also, expecting that concrete agreement would be reached after one or two rounds of contacts, since a fundamental agreement had already been reached at the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks, we have made every possible effort to expedite the discussion of issues.

However, the South side acted contrary to our expectations. With regard to the composition of the visiting groups, the South side laid obstacles to the discussion of issues, breaking with the principle of fairness and reciprocity. Also, despite the fact that at the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks the South side had agreed on designating Pyongyang and Seoul as the place of the visits by the home-visiting groups -- visits which will be undertaken as a symbolic gesture -- on the grounds that the question of the separated family members' home visits could naturally be solved when the question of free travel is agreed upon at the full-dress talks, a worthless working-level delegate, with no real power at his disposal, reversed this and thus created obstacles to the discussion of the issues.

The South side even tried to impose its own order, which can only exist in such a fascist society as South Korea, to the work of the home visits, prohibiting the introduction of the art troupe's program of performance and restricting the home-visiting groups from talking about their living conditions in peace when meeting with their relatives. At the 22 August working-level talk, the South side insisted on limiting the members of the home-visiting groups to the people residing in Pyongyang and Seoul.

The fact that it was agreed that the exchange visits would be realized, a little later than expected, came as a result of our sincere and generous efforts dedicated to reaching an agreement while persuading the South side with its assertions and making some necessary concessions.

The course of the contact between the working-level delegates held on 22 August clearly shows that the South side does not welcome the exchange visits of the Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting group and that it is an expression of an antinational stand opposing reunification and pursuing division. All of the developments in South Korea, including fanning North-South confrontation behind the curtain of talks, strengthening the suppression of the people by linking us to it, and pouring cold water on the atmosphere of dialogue, testify to this clearly.

The South side should take responsibility for its acts, which have delayed the work of the exchange visit by the Red Cross art troupes and the home-visiting groups, weakened its significance, and produced a disappointment for the people. If the South side's stand is to have sincere dialogue with us and to resolve questions, it should never repeat the unjust attitude of disregarding the fairness and reciprocity at the bilateral talks and of reversing today what was agreed upon yesterday.

KCNA DECRIMES 'ULCHI 85' AERIAL DRILL IN SOUTH

SK230546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique staged a large-scale aerial rehearsal in Kwanghwamun area, Seoul, on the afternoon of August 22 as part of the "Ulchi 85" war exercise, according to a radio report from Seoul.

In the war game participated in by more than 2,000 men of the puppet army, police and "homeland reserve forces" the fascist clique kicked up quite a din by letting many planes fly, crying for "demonstration of armed forces" and "mobile strike." The rehearsal became more hysterical when the traitor Chon Tu-hwan made his appearance on the exercise ground, accompanied by "the minister of defence," "the minister of home affairs" and "the chief of staff of the three forces" and whipped war fever. A military racket called "exercise of emergency release of petroleum" was held in the morning in West Gate District and Mapo District, Seoul.

At a time when dialogue and contact are taking place between the North and the South thanks to our sincere efforts, the warmaniacs in South Korea bossed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan are committing criminal acts throwing a wet blanket over the North-South dialogue while getting more hysterics in war exercises aimed at northward invasion under the cloak of "Ulchi 85."

HAMHUNG WORKERS' RALLY WELCOMES NOVICHENKO

SK230527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) -- Hamhung working people held a mass meeting on August 22 and warmly welcomed Ya.T. Novichenko, an internationalist soldier, who had attended the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Korean liberation.

Speaking at the meeting, Secretary of the Hamhung City Party Committee Kim Sung-ho said that Ya. T. Novichenko defended the brain of the Korean revolution in a self-sacrificing spirit by checking with his body the foolish attempt of the enemies to undermine the Korean revolution and block the gigantic advance of the building of our country shortly after her liberation. This was a heroic deed which fully displayed the noble mental and moral traits of the Soviet people and a manifestation of the true proletarian internationalist spirit which showed a shining example in supporting and defending the revolution of a fraternal country on the noblest height, he noted.

The name of Ya. T. Novichenko, he said, is engraved on the heart of our people as a hero and a shining symbol of the Korean-Soviet friendship and the feats performed by him will be handed down through generations along with the history of immortal Korean-Soviet friendship. He pointed out that the fraternal Soviet people are achieving many successes in all domains under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and wished them greater success in the work to accelerate the completion of developed socialism and greet the 27th party congress with preparedness. We, he said, extend full support and solidarity for the just initiatives and steps taken by the Soviet party and government to oppose the aggression and war moves of the imperialists and defend peace and security in Europe and the world.

Speaking next, Ya. T. Novichenko expressed thanks to respected Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government for inviting him again at a time when the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation was being significantly celebrated.

To develop the Soviet-Korean relations of friendship on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the basis of the treaty of Soviet-Korean friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance accords with the fundamental interests of the two peoples and carries weighty significance in accelerating the building of socialism and communism and opposing the moves of militarist forces in the Far East, he said.

He noted that the talks between the Soviet leaders and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in Moscow in May last year were greatly conducive to further consolidating and developing to a new, higher stage the Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation. Stating that the bonds of Soviet-Korean friendship have been strengthened through a common struggle against imperialist aggression and for the building of socialism and communism, he said: We support the initiatives of the DPRK to reunify the country in a democratic and peaceful way.

Present at the meeting were Yi Kil-song, chief sceretary of the South Hamgyoing Provincial Committee of the WPK and chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and others.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF TANZANIAN PRESIDENT NYERERE

Arrival in Pyongyang

SK220502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 22 Aug 85

Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, arrived here today by air for a visit to our country upon the invitation of President Kim Il-song.

The president was met at the airport by Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and other cadres.

A function took place on the airport in welcome of the president. Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang citizens warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Tanzanian people at the airport and along the route. President Nyerere visited our country earlier in June 1968 and March 1981.

All papers here today dedicate editorials in welcome of the visit of the Tanzanian president. In an editorial NODONG SINMUN says that the third visit of President Nyerere to our country is a clear manifestation of the deep intimacy existing between the leaders of the two countries and a demonstration of the solidness of the Korea-Tanzania friendship forged in the struggle for the common cause against imperialism and for independence and for the building of a new society. The visit this time, the paper says, will undoubtedly mark another epochal occasion in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on to new higher stage and greatly contribute to the cause of unity and cooperation of the non-aligned and developing countries.

Received by Kim Il-song

SK221605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song today received Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, on a visit to Korea. Fluttering on flag poles were the national flags of Korea and Tanzania. President Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with President Julius K. Nyerere and hugged him.

Present on the occasion were Daudi Mwakawago, member of the Central Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, secretary for political propaganda and mass mobilization of the National Executive Committee of the party and minister of labour and manpower development; M.K. Ali, member of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council; Clement George Kahama, Tanzanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and others.

Also present were Premier Kang Song-san; Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam; Vice-Premiers Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki; Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee Kang Hui-won; Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam; Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kil Chae-kyong; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop; and Korean Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Tanzania Yi Yong-yon.

A function took place in welcome of the Tanzanian president. The national anthems of Tanzania and Korea were played. President Julius K. Nyerere, in accompany with President Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army. On the same day President Nyerere paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il-song.

Kim Hosts Banquet

SK221558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song arranged a banquet on the evening of August 22 in honour of Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

When President Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall in company with President Julius K. Nyerere amid the welcome music, the attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause. The national anthems of the United Republic of Tanzania and our country were played. President Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. President Julius K. Nyerere also spoke. The entourage of President Nyerere was present at the banquet on invitation.

Present there were Premier Kang Song-san; Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam; Vice Premiers Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki; Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee Kang Hui-won; Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam; Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kil Chae-kyong; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop; Korean Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Tanzania Yi Yong-yon, and officials concerned.

The banquet took place in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the sentiments of friendship.

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK230444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song arranged a grand banquet today at the Kumsusan assembly hall in honor of Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, on a visit to Korea and made a speech.

He said President Nyerere's current visit to Korea in connection with the expiration of his term of presidency of the United Republic of Tanzania is an expression of his deep trust in and exceptional intimacy with us. He said:

Your Excellency esteemed president is a pioneer of the broad avenue of Korea-Tanzania friendship and our true friend who supports and encourages our people in their cause of national reunification with all sincerity.

The exploits you have performed in the noble work for Korea-Tanzania friendship will shine forever in the history of the development of the relations between our two countries. Your Excellency esteemed Julius K. Nyerere is a genuine patriot and outstanding leader of Tanzania.

Surmounting all difficulties and ordeals, you have so far victoriously led the Tanzanian revolution through your energetic activities in the highest post of the state ever since the Tanzanian people greeted the new morning of independence. The Tanzanian people have waged a vigorous struggle under the banner of socialism, self-reliance and national unity in line with the "Arush Declaration" advanced by you and thus scored admirable successes in the building of a new society and changed the appearance of the country.

We are convinced that the Tanzanian people will remember the shining exploits Your Excellency president has accomplished in the struggle for the independence and independent development of the country and will continue to advance dynamically following your line.

Your Excellency president, an eminent politician and staunch anti-imperialist fighter born to Africa, has devotedly worked to terminate colonial and racial rule in Southern Africa, attain the complete liberation and unity of Africa, expand and develop the Non-Aligned Movement, strengthen friendship among the peoples and safeguard world peace and security.

We highly appreciate and pay a tribute to you for your great contribution to the rebirth of great Africa and to the common cause of the world's progressive people. You are completing your term of office as president of the United Republic of Tanzania. However, you will continue to assume the heavy responsibility of the chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

Now the peoples of the Third World countries are undergoing manifold difficulties and hardships at home and abroad due to the aftermaths of the imperialist colonial rule. We deem it necessary for the leaders of these countries to make joint efforts supporting and closely cooperating with each other in order to tide over their common difficulties. We consider that it is particularly important to carry out positive activities on the part of such leaders as you who enjoy a deep confidence of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the Third World.

I sincerely hope that in the future, too, we will closely cooperate with you, our reliable comrade-in-arms and comrade who have long been on intimate terms with us, and fight together to the end to accomplish the common cause of the peoples of the Third World for independence against imperialism.

The current visit to our country on the part of Your Excellency president will be another momentous occasion in consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF MALTESE PRESIDENT

Arrival in Pyongyang

SK161113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 16 (KCNA) -- Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, arrived in Pyongyang Friday by air for an official goodwill visit to Korea on the invitation of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

She was met at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin and other cadres. Over 100,000 people warmly welcomed the good-will envoy of the Maltese people at the airport and along the route.

It is her second visit to Korea. She paid her first visit in April 1982. All papers here today carry editorials welcoming her visit. NODONG SINMUN in its editorial says that the Korean visit of President Agatha Barbara this time will greatly contribute to further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Malta, being a powerful demonstration of solid fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries.

Received by Kim Il-song

SK161524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 16 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on August 16 received Maltese President Agatha Barbara on an official goodwill visit to Korea. National flags of Korea and Malta were hung on the poles. President Kim Il-song warmly shook hands with President Agatha Barbara.

Present on the occasion were Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona, Maltese Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea Paul L. Gafa and other suite members.

Vice-President Yi Chong-ok; Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam; Vice-Premiers Kong Chin-tae and Kim Pok-sin; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and Korean Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Malta Kim Chi-sop were present.

A ceremony was held in welcome of President Agatha Barbara. The national anthems of Malta and Korea were played. Accompanied by President Kim Il-song, President Agatha Barbara reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Talks With President Kim

SK171136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 17 (ICNA) -- Talks between President Kim Il-song and Maltese President Agatha Barbara took place today in Pyongyang.

Present on our side were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok; Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam; Vice-Premiers Kong Chin-tae and Kim Pok-sin; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and Korean Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Malta Kim Chi-sop. Present on the opposite side were Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona, Maltese Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea Paul L. Gafa and other suite members.

An open-hearted and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the talks.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK171134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1121 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 17 (ICNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan assembly hall in honour of Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

When President Kim Il-song, together with President Agatha Barbara, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with stormy applause. President Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. President Agatha Barbara also made a speech.

Invited there were Alex Sceberras Trigona, minister of foreign affairs, Paul L. Gafa, Maltese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and other members of her entourage. Present there were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin and other officials concerned.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings. A performance was given there by artists of the Mansudae art troupe.

Kim Presents Banquet Speech

SK171134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 17 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged Saturday at the Kumsusan assembly hall in honor of President Agatha Barbara of the Republic of Malta.

Recalling that he had met with President Agatha Barbara for the first time on her visit to Korea as the congratulatory mission of the Maltese people in April 1982, President Kim Il-song said her repeated visits to Korea indicated the excellent and steady development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Malta firmly established in the joint struggle for independence against imperialism. He went on to say:

Our people set great store by the friendly relations with the Maltese people, and it merits our people's deep respect that they are marching forward vigorously along the road of independence, thwarting all sorts of outside pressure.

Today, Malta advances under the uplifted banner of independence, neutrality and non-alignment in the heart of the Mediterranean Sea and thus contributes to preserving peace in that part of the world where the situation is complicated. We are pleased that the Maltese Government and people score many successes in creating a new life and express full support to and solidarity with them in their efforts to convert the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace and cooperation.

It was not until the Labour Party took power that the Maltese people could traverse the road of genuine independence and defend the dignity and sovereignty of the Republic of Malta by determinedly forcing the Long-stationed foreign military bases out of the soil of Malta. We are convinced that the future struggle of the Maltese people for building a new Malta, independent and prosperous, will also emerge victorious on this road of independence.

The present international situation is very complicated and tense. However, world peace and security will be reliably guaranteed if all countries take the road of independence. The peace-loving people of the world should unite firmly under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and fight resolutely to smash the schemes of the imperialists to provoke a new war, establish nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and make the whole world independent.

We have put forward a number of reasonable proposals to ease the tension and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and to attain the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and are working hard for their implementation. This sacred struggle of our people is part of the worldwide struggle for peace against war and gets active support from the peace-loving people of the world.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep thanks to the government and people of the Republic of Malta for their sincere support and encouragement to our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Your current visit to our country will increase the joy of our people greeting the day of national liberation and further deepen the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Malta. Your visit will also contribute to the unity of the peace-loving people throughout the world and to the strengthening and development of the Non-aligned Movement

Presidents Hold Luncheon Talks

SK211101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 Gmt 21 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks between President Kim Il-song and Maltese President Agatha Barbara were held on August 21. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for President Agatha Barbara. The luncheon took place in a cordial atmosphere. The Maltese president arrived in Pyongyang on August 16 on an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of President Kim Il-song.

President of Malta Departs

SK231120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) — Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, on August 23 left Pyongyang by plane after an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il-song.

She was seen off at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin and other leading officials. A farewell function was held at the airport.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS AFGHAN LEADER ON ANNIVERSARY

SK190633 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0555 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA) — Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, extended warm congratulations to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan.

President Kim Il-song in his message expresses the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and sincerely wishes President Karmal and the Afghan people greater successes in their struggle for the creation of a new life.

YOUTH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

SK230713 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0612 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) — A Korean youth friendship visiting group led by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, left Pyongyang today by air for a visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Committee Youth League of China.

It was seen off at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other officials concerned as well as Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

The visiting group consists of model and active LSWYK functionaries, workers, farmers, students, soldiers and artistes from LSWYK organizations and delegates of Korean youth in Japan, 500 in all.

The visit will mark an important occasion in further consolidating and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship and cooperation generation after generation.

KOREA HERALD ANALYZES N-S RED CROSS CONTACT

SK230053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] The agreed-upon exchange visits by separated families and folk art troupes could serve as a turning point in relations between South and North Korea.

The agreement is of particular significance in that ordinary citizens from each side will cross the border for the first time in 40 years since national division. Korea National Red Cross officials say the agreement on the family visits is the greatest progress made in inter-Korea relations since the two sides started dialogue in 1972. The agreement should contribute to reducing tensions on the Korean peninsula, by enabling a growing number of dispersed family members to visit their hometowns. The family visits are also meaningful in that they are expected to accelerate inter-Korea dialogue now under way in various channels.

The agreement was reached, overcoming vast differences shown before, mainly because of Seoul's determined efforts to realize hometown visits by separated family members. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national division, the Seoul side had hoped for exchange visits of any kind. The Seoul delegation made concessions on such issues as visiting sites and the size of visiting groups. By making such concessions, the South tried to ease any burden the North might feel concerning the exchange visits.

Seoul gave the highest priority to humanitarian causes, believing that family members split because of political reasons should be allowed to meet again. It also considered the possibility that the results of the negotiations could influence other talks between the South and North.

The South delegation, among other things, accepted Pyongyang's demand that the sites for visiting families be restricted to Seoul and Pyongyang. In previous working-level meetings, Seoul proposed that the families be allowed to visit their actual hometowns.

The South could show such broad-mindedness, as it was well aware of the fact that North Korea does not want parts other than Pyongyang to be exposed to visitors. North Korea watchers suspect that Pyongyang is reluctant to reveal the low level of living standards of their residents to foreign visitors. North Korea seems to have confidence in only its capital city, which has been developed with demonstration effect in mind, they say.

A member of the Seoul delegation told reporters after the talks that the northern delegates responded "hysterically" whenever the South talked about the possibility of extending the visiting sites to various other hometowns.

The concessions by the Seoul side may be interpreted as an effort to foster an atmosphere favorable to dealing more substantively with the issue of dispersed families during the ninth full-dress inter-Korea Red Cross session scheduled to start next Tuesday in Pyongyang.

South Korean delegates said it was somewhat surprising that the North backed away from its earlier proposal to exchange mammoth art performing groups of 300. A delegate commented that the change in Pyongyang's attitude shows that it is not yet prepared to accommodate the South-North exchanges with confidence.

Although restricted in visiting sites and reduced in the size of exchange groups, the exchange visits of families and artists are no doubt of significance because they are the first ever exchange on private level, said the delegate.

Also to be noted is that the two sides agreed to exchange the visits simultaneously, which is expected to promote a festive mood on both sides. The exchange visits are also expected to provide momentum for restoring a feeling of national homogeneity.

Depending on the results of the scheduled exchange visits next month, such visits may be exchanged on a routine basis at Chusok or other traditional holidays in the future.

Parties Hail Agreement

SK230254 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 23 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Political and economic organizations in South Korea have welcomed the agreement reached Thursday between South and North Korean Red Cross officials to implement the first exchange of visits by separated family members and art troupes in September.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said Friday it was fortunate that a chance has been provided for dispersed family members to visit their hometowns after 40 years of national division although the chance is "extremely limited."

Under the agreement, each of the two hometown visiting groups will include 50 separated family members. Their destinations will be confined to Seoul and Pyongyang.

"With this visit as a starting point, we hope this project will be expanded further until every dispersed family member can visit his or her hometown freely," DJP Spokesman Sim Myong-po said.

Vice Spokesman Kang Sam-chae of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party said that the agreement represents "steady progress toward the peaceful national reunification, and our party welcomes it." He also said that other inter-Korean talks, including the forthcoming parliamentary talks, should succeed, in order to make further progress in alleviating tensions and to establish peace on the Korean peninsula.

Choe Yong-an, spokesman for the minor opposition Korea National Party, said that the realization of hometown visits by separated family members is a "stirring national enterprise." "We hope this reunion will become a cornerstone for the peaceful reunification of Korea, the long-cherished hope of the 60 million Korean people," Choe added.

The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) also welcomed the agreement, saying that it was very fortunate not only for humanitarianism, but also for the easing of tensions on the Korean peninsula. The FKI also expressed the hope that the visits will promote exchanges in all fields, including politics, economics and culture. The federation warned, however, that the Korean people should not ease their precautions against the possibility of "hidden intentions" behind North Korea's overtures.

The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry said that the forthcoming visits should contribute to the restoration of homogeneity within the Korean race, thereby advancing the date of national reunification.

Many citizens, including those native to North Korea, welcomed the agreement, but said they were sorry that the sites were confined to Seoul and Pyongyang.

MILITARY DRILL CONDUCTED AGAINST INFILTRATION

SK230113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] A large-scale training exercise designed to swiftly counter an airborne infiltration by the north Korean Communists was jointly conducted by the Army, police forces and Homeland Reserve Forces in downtown Seoul yesterday.

Simulated as north Korean-possessed U.S. Hughes-made helicopters, 30 Army helicopters penetrated in the Kwanghwamun area and its vicinity, where key government office buildings and public facilities are concentrated.

According to the scenario, all the simulated enemy aircraft were resisted successfully and all infiltrators were captured or killed in the defensive maneuvers staged in realistic situations for 18 minutes.

The anti-aircraft guns and the tanks on Sejongno and in front of the Integrated Government Building fired thousands of blank shots toward the invading helicopters. Citizens were not surprised at the gunfire, but senior Seoulites recalled the disastrous days during the Korean War upon hearing the flurry of firing in broad daylight. Traffic on Sejongno and nearby streets was blocked for about an hour due to the exercise, which started at 3:10 p.m.

The training maneuvers, staged as a part of the on-going Ulchi Exercise '85, were focused on effectively countering possible infiltrations and strikes by north Korea using the Hughes-manufactured helicopters against key administrative networks in the capital city.

Pyongyang has 87 Hughes-made helicopters identical to those assigned to ROK Army units. They can be used for surprise penetration into the south. Most of the helicopters in the north have already been armed with various weapons and participated in exercises for offensive purposes at night, according to senior military sources.

Yesterday's exercise was held under the command of the Army Pangpae (Shield) Unit commander. It was observed by President Chon Tu-hwan, highly-placed government officials and senior military officers.

SPORTS MINISTER DENOUNCES NORTH OLYMPIC PROPOSAL

OW221029 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 22 Aug 85

[By Susan Moffat]

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO -- South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho Thursday called "preposterous" North Korean proposals to co-host the 1988 Seoul Olympics by holding half the events in Pyongyang.

Yi used strong language to denounce the proposal, which South Korea officially rejected August 2 after it was proposed July 30 by North Korea. "They are acting like terrorists, trying to take the law into their own hands when a decision on the location of the games has already been reached by international sports organizations -- it is entirely unreasonable," he told journalists at the Foreign Correspondents' Club.

Yi asserted that South Korea is making all possible efforts to facilitate North Korean participation, but added, "you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it drink." Yi said he remained optimistic on the participation of other countries, and that he had received "all kinds of signals" from the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries that made him optimistic that they would attend. "North Korea is the only country about whose participation we feel great uncertainty," Yi said.

A senior Soviet Communist Party official recently told KYODO NEWS SERVICE in Moscow that the Soviet Union had notified the International Olympic Committee that it would participate in the 24th Olympic Games. However, Yi said that official invitations and confirmations will not come until eight months before the games begin.

Yi was on his way to Kobe to attend the opening ceremonies of the Universiade sports games in which both North and South Korean teams will participate. Japan made special efforts to assure the participation of both Korea's, including allowing a direct Pyongyang-Tokyo flight to transport athletes from North Korea, usually prohibited because Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic relations.

Yi said that he "may run into" North Korean sports officials at social events during his two and a half days in Kobe, but did not specify any plans for discussions. South Korean Olympic officials are studying operations and event management at Universiade to help them prepare for the Asian Games in Seoul in September 1986, which are seen as a practice run for the 1988 Olympics.

The Seoul Olympics will have the effect of boosting South Korea's economy and national pride just as did Japan's 1964 Olympics, Yi said. However, South Korea possesses a higher level of technology than Japan at that time, and the advancement of international communications systems means that the world will be able to watch Seoul as it couldn't watch Tokyo, commented Yi.

"In the past, Olympic hosts didn't have as much to prove as we do. We have worked so hard for so long under adverse conditions that it is a great symbolic achievement for our nation to put on a successful Olympics. It will be a great psychological boost," Yi said. Preparations for the games are on schedule, with the 1.6 billion dollar Olympic facilities to be "mostly" finished by the end of the year, and "at the latest" by April or May of next year, Yi said. Another 1.5 billion dollars is being spent on development indirectly linked to the Olympic Games. Manpower training, including teaching English and good manners to taxi drivers, is well under way, Yi said.

South Korea hopes to come out in the black on the games, since many of the projects such as the housing for athletes is being privately developed for later sale, Yi said. Also, licensing of official Olympic products has been decided on 44 international items, he said.

PRC GROUP TO ATTEND SEOUL IMF, IBRD MEETING

SK231050 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] (Correspondent Chang Song-won, from Tokyo) -- On 23 August, quoting a report from Beijing, the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported that on 22 August, the People's Bank of China -- which is the central bank of Communist China -- revealed that Communist China will send a 20-man delegation led by the vice president of the People's Bank of China to the annual meeting of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to be held in Seoul from 8 to 12 October.

FULL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH YAR

SK230036 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Korea and Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] have agreed to establish ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

The announcement, simultaneously made in Seoul and Sana'a, said the two countries will soon exchange nonresidential ambassadors. It said the two nations have reached the agreement "in a desire for constructive cooperation and development of friendly relations based on the principle of the U.N. Charter."

A ministry official termed the initiation of diplomatic ties with the Arab Republic commonly called North Yemen a "diplomatic success," noting that the Middle East country has maintained diplomatic relations with north Korea since 1963. He said Seoul has succeeded in arriving at the agreement with Sana'a after more than 10 years of diplomatic efforts, notwithstanding various maneuvers by Pyongyang to block the agreement.

Yemen Arab Republic is located on the southwestern part of the Arabian peninsula bordering on the Red Sea, with high potential for development of oil and other natural resources. The country pursues nonaligned policies with inclinations toward socialism, the ministry said.

The agreement to establish diplomatic ties between Korea and the Middle East nation will help strengthen Seoul's diplomatic superiority over Pyongyang in the region, an official said. Seoul currently has diplomatic relations with 15 Middle East nations, not including Yemen Arab Republic, against 13 for Pyongyang.

The opening of diplomatic ties with Sana'a is also expected to contribute to fostering favorable conditions for Seoul to improve relations with Syria, Algeria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with which it has no formal ties, the official said.

He also said that by establishing diplomatic relations, Seoul and Sana'a will be able to increase substantial economic cooperation. He expected that Korean companies would be able to gain about \$500 million over the next several years by participating in construction projects and development programs for oil and other natural resources in the Middle East country. The amount of Korean exports to Yemen Arab Republic amounted to \$61 million in 1983 while imports from the country reached \$4.4 million.

With the agreement between Korea and the Middle East country, the number of nations with which Seoul has diplomatic relations will increase to 125. Pyongyang has diplomatic relations with 101.

FIVE-DAY WEEKLY CURRICULA ENCOURAGED FOR COLLEGES

SK230039 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] In order to help foster an atmosphere for serious study, the Ministry of Education is planning to encourage universities and four-year colleges throughout the country to do away with class work on Saturdays.

The ministry, in this vein, has designated Pusan National University as a pilot school for the five-day-a-week school system, a ministry spokesman said yesterday.

He said that the state-run university, in a meeting of faculty members, has decided to abolish classes on Saturdays. The decision was reported to the ministry Wednesday.

The new school system, according to ministry officials, would lead students to "intensify" their studies on weekdays and give them more time for doing assignments and hobbies. Students from poor families could have more time for doing side jobs, they said. Collegians as a whole would gain "economic benefits" if class work is discontinued on Saturdays because they would be able to save pocket money and transportation costs, the officials said. In addition, the officials said, the five-day-a-week school system would reduce the number of students involved in on-campus protest rallies.

In case the experiment proves useful to schools and students, as expected, the Education Ministry plans to encourage universities and colleges throughout the country to do away with classes on Saturdays. School libraries and experiment facilities are expected to open to students on weekends even if the new school scheme becomes a reality.

A handful of universities have not conducted classes on Saturday since late 1970s. They include Inha University in Inchon and Aju University in Suwon. Aju University, which adopted a five-day-a-week school scheme during the first semester of 1983, is said to have gained "many benefits" from it.

JOINT KOREAN-INDONESIAN OIL AGREEMENT UNDER WAY

SK230802 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 23 (YONHAP) -- Kodeco Energy Co. of South Korea will begin producing offshore oil near Indonesia's Madura Island on Sept. 24, the Energy and Resources Ministry said Friday. The Madura operation is about two months behind the original schedule, due to delays in the construction of production facilities and the outbreak of a fire at the oil drilling site in March, a ministry official said.

Kodeco, the Korean partner in the Korean-Indonesian joint oil venture, began drilling operations near the island in July 1982. The oil well is being developed by Kodeco in a 50-50 joint venture with the Indonesian state-run oil company, Pertamina.

The Madura oil field, code-named KE-2, has proven oil deposits of 22.1 million barrels. The oil field has the capacity of yielding 10,000 to 15,000 barrels per day for more than eight years.

Under a joint venture agreement signed in 1981, the Indonesian Government will take 50 percent of the total output. About 10 percent of the remainder will be set aside for production costs, leaving 40 percent for the developers -- Kodeco and Pertamina. After deductions for expenses are made, Kodeco and Pertamina will share the remaining 40 percent of the oil. The Korean company will get 34.1 percent of the remaining oil and the Indonesian firm will receive 65.9 percent. Kodeco will have to pay 56 percent of its share as corporate taxes to the Indonesian Government, leaving about 7.5 percent of the total oil output at its disposal.

The Korean firm is also developing two other oil wells, codenamed KE-6-3 and KE-7, in the West Madura area off the coast of East Java, Indonesia. The two oil wells, located 30-40 kilometers north of the KE-2 oil field, are believed to contain reserves of more than 100 million barrels, each with an average daily production potential of 20,000 barrels. Oil production of the two wells is scheduled to begin in the late 1980s.

VNA REPORTS ON HUN SEN'S 16 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

OW221005 Hanoi VNA in English 0912 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 21 -- As reported earlier, following the closing of the 11th regular meeting of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, Foreign Minister Hun Sen of the People's Republic of Kampuchea held a press conference in Phnom Penh on the morning of August 16.

Asked about the decision to withdraw all Vietnamese Army volunteers by 1990, Hun Sen said:

"A new point in the communique is the following: One year ago we said that in the event no political solution could be found to the 'Kampuchea issue' the Vietnamese volunteers would withdraw from Kampuchea within five to ten years. The good development of the situation in Kampuchea over the past six years, especially the great victory of the 1984-1985 dry-season offensive, allows us to affirm that the Vietnamese volunteer army will continue its annual withdrawal and will completely withdraw by 1990. Two points should be made clear: Firstly, the growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which no enemy could reverse.

"Secondly, Vietnam's internationalist duty in Kampuchea [words indistinct] soon as Kampuchea can take in hand the management of the country, and this proves that Vietnam has always respected the sovereignty of Kampuchea.

"I would like to add that this is a unilateral decision in the event no political solution can be found. If there is a political solution to the 'Kampuchea issues', the Vietnamese volunteer army will withdraw in conjunction with the elimination of the Polpotists and the abolition of their 'sanctuaries' in Thailand. This means the troop withdrawal can be quicker and earlier.

"But if the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers is exploited to oppose Kampuchea's peace and security, then the Governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will consult each other and take appropriate (?measures)."

Asked about the number of Vietnamese Army volunteers remaining in Kampuchea, Hun Sen said: "The existing number of Vietnamese Army volunteers and Kampuchean armymen is enough to cope with all contingencies."

Asked if the Polpotists continue using their "sanctuaries" on Thai soil in the coming dry season, would Kampuchean Army cross the Thai border in pursuing them, Hun Sen said: "If we had carried our pursuit into Thai soil then the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries would have not been able to survive in the past six years. The task of the Kampuchean people and army is to defend the national territory."

With regard to the realization of national reconciliation, Hun Sen said: "Even though we are in a victorious position, we have declared our readiness to hold talks with groups or individuals of opposition Khmers to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of eliminating Pol Pot and to discuss general elections after the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers. In this connection we will strive to achieve a political solution on a basis acceptable to the various parties concerned and on the basis of eliminating Pol Pot.

"Up to this day, it can be said that all parties concerned have agreed that it is necessary to embark on dialogue if the Kampuchean issue is to be settled. As pointed out in the communique, the Indochinese countries are very pleased about the use of dialogue, direct or indirect, to resolve the issue. As regards A.S.E.A.N.'s proposals, I welcome the proposal for direct or indirect talks. However, a matter that needs to be taken into account is who will be the interlocutors to really settle the issue. With regard to the proposal put forth by Thailand and endorsed by A.S.E.A.N. we have rejected it not because we reject dialogue but because we reject the proposed list of participants. We welcome Malaysia's proposal which is based on the spirit that Kampuchea's internal affairs should be settled by the Kampuchean people themselves. We consider it an initiative which deserves examination. However, the first question remains to know who will be the interlocutors."

Asked if "elimination" means the elimination of Pol Pot alone or of the Polpotist force as a whole, Hun Sen said:

"We demand the elimination of the Pol Pot clique both politically and militarily. This means that we demand the elimination of the Pol Pot clique as an organization, not the elimination of Pol Pot alone. It should not be understood that we demand that Pol Pot be killed or all the Pol Pot forces be exterminated. Instead, we demand the political and military elimination of Pol Pot. As for those who are in the Pol Pot ranks, they should be re-educated to become good citizens useful to society."

To the question that now that everyone has seen that Sihanouk and Son Sann do not see eye to eye with Pol Pot, would the PRK negotiate with Sihanouk and Son Sann if they dissociate themselves from Pol Pot, Hun Sen replied:

"The fact is that the Pol Pot, Sihanouk and Son Sann forces are engaged in [word indistinct] conflicts, and it is also public knowledge that Sihanouk has threatened to resign because his forces were attacked by Pol Pot's forces. We are ready to negotiate with the Sihanouk and Son Sann groups. At the talks, we would discuss what and how to do to develop our country, such as free general elections and other matters. In this connection, we would draw your attention to this point: In the past we said that if Sihanouk and Son Sann dissociated themselves from Pol Pot, we would talk with them. But today, such talks could take place before they dissociate themselves from Pol Pot. In other words, if they want national reconciliation on the basis of eliminating Pol Pot, then they may parley with us before they repudiate Pol Pot."

Asked if the talks would be direct or indirect if Sihanouk and Son Sann agree, Hun Sen said: "If tomorrow Mr. Sihanouk and Mr. Son Sann declare their readiness to talk with the PRK, then the day after tomorrow I will be ready to leave Phnom Penh for a convenient place to meet them face to face."

Asked about an international conference, Hun Sen said: "It is best to let the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people be settled by the Kampuchean people themselves. If the settlement could be achieved through direct talks between opposing Kampuchean parties there would be no need to convene an international conference on Kampuchea. I understand that those countries which concern themselves about the Kampuchean issue would appreciate this and they would feel even more reassured if the Kampuchean issue was settled through negotiation. But even then, any international conference in Southeast Asia still is necessary to settle common issues in the region in order to preserve peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia."

On the prospect for a dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. countries and the importance of the upcoming meeting between the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia, Hun Sen said: "Our view is that though over the recent past there have been contradictory viewpoints between the Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. groups of countries, the trend toward dialogue is developing. There is no alternative but negotiation. We are optimistic and believe that all issues can be settled through negotiation. Therefore, the conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam this time looks upon the coming Vietnam-Indonesia contact as an important opportunity for conducting negotiation to improve the relations between the two groups of Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. countries, leading to the peaceful coexistence between countries of different social systems, and a basis for achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

Asked whether China might abandon the Pol Pot clique, Hun Sen said: "I think this question should be put to China. But as can be seen in the present and coming situation, there has yet been no sign that China would abandon Pol Pot. So far, China has not yet found any other tool to replace Pol Pot in Kampuchea. Therefore, China will continue to use Pol Pot to oppose our people and the three Indochinese countries."

Answering a question about the possible impact of Kampuchea's dry-season victories on the UN seat of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea," Hun Sen said: "We hold that there will be no major change in this regard this year because the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists are still very adamant about this question. However change or no change will not matter to us because the situation inside Kampuchea will decide everything.

THAI PAPER SAYS KPNLF HOLDS 'TOP SECRET' MEETING

BK230902 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Son Sann this morning urged Kampuchean refugees to unite and fight for freedom and peace in their homeland now occupied by Vietnamese forces.

Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front made the remark during a visit to Site 7 refugee camp in this Thai border town. Accompanied by KPNLF Supreme Commander Gen Sak Sutsakhan and civilian leader Hing Kunthong, Son Sann was greeted by about 50,000 refugees there.

Gen Sak and Hing were among top KPNLF leaders who attended a top-secret meeting with Son Sann yesterday. Details of the meeting were not officially announced, but sources said the Khmer leaders discussed their next military strategy against the Vietnamese in the upcoming dry season and the relocation of Khmer refugees from Site 7 to Site 2 for safety reasons.

The evacuation began on August 13 and so far about 5,000 refugees have been moved. The relocation is expected to be finished by the end of next month.

Son Sann will visit Site 2 tomorrow.

VODK: SON SANN REJECTS DIRECT TALKS WITH HUN SEN

BK230304 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] In an interview held at Camp No 2 on 20 August, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann rejected direct talks with Hun Sen, a Vietnamese puppet in Phnom Penh. He said he would talk to the Phnom Penh clique only within the framework of proximity talks with Vietnam as proposed by the ASEAN countries. The proximity talks between the CGDK and Vietnam presented the only viable hope for peaceful solution of the Cambodian problem.

Son Sann voiced agreement with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's reply that Vietnam's announcement on withdrawal of its forces from Cambodia by 1990 simply meant that Vietnam intends to fully Vietnamize Cambodia by 1990.

VODK: ENVOY TO SUDAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK230404 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] In a ceremony held at the People's Palace in Khartoum on 17 August, In Sopheap presented to His Excellency General Abdel Rahman Suwar el Dahap, chairman of the transitional military council of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, credentials appointing him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to the Democratic Republic of Sudan with residence in Cairo.

Speaking on behalf of the CGDK after the credentials presentation ceremony, in Sopheap thanked the Democratic Republic of Sudan for its continued support for the Cambodian people's just struggle against the Vietnamese war of aggression.

His Excellency General Suwar el Dahap reiterated Sudan's full support for the struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK and extended best wishes to the Cambodian people.

VONADK ON REPRESSION OF MINORITIES IN SRV

BK230638 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] According to a report form Central Vietnam, in July, a battalion of Le Duan Vietnamese soliders launched operations, robbing and killing, against ethnic minorities in Dac Lac Province in a most barbarous and cruel manner. The report says that the Le Duan soldiers killed many ethnic people in various hamlets, such as (Buon Pak Me), (Buon Cheang Pi), (Buon Ham Rung), and (Buon Dang Ma), accusing the people of being guerrillas. They then took all the people's property, hogs, chicken, ducks, and cattle. The people and guerrillas in the Central Highlands have become more enraged against the Le Duan clique and have united more closely and struggled more vigorously against the clique.

According to reliable sources in Vietnam, at the end of July, Vietnamese workers at various coal mines, such as Mong Giang, Hong Bi, and Hon Gai, went on strike. They did this in struggle against the Hanoi authorities, who not only refused to increase their salaries, but cut their salaries and sometimes refused to pay them. The report adds that the salary of the coal miners is not enough even for buying food for half a month's consumption.

THAI BOATS REOORTEDLY FIRE ON HIN LAT VILLAGE

BK230508 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] On 13 August, two Thai boats brazenly provoked Laos. They fired over 100 12.7 rounds on the Lao bank in the Ban Hin Lat area, Ban Khong canton, Hin Boun District, Khammouane Province, hitting and demanging many houses belonging to the people. However, the Lao side did not retailiate whatsoever.

It is proposed that the Thai authorities immediately end all such provocations in order to preserve theconstructive atmosphere being built by the governments of the two countries.

PASASON HAILS PHNOM PENLHT INDOCHINESE COMMUNIQUE

BK221030 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Vientiane, August 22 (KPL) -- The dateline for the accomplishment of successive withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea fixed by Indochinese countries demonstrates, in a concrete manner, their positive approach toward the settlement of regional problems, hails "PASASON" in an article today.

It was universally acknowledged that the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea is a noble internationalist act to save the Kampuchean people from mass annihilation regime. More than three million innocent Kampucheans were massacred by the Pol Potist genocidal gang during their brief barbaric reign. In connection with this truth, the world has accepted and hailed the Vietnamese internationalists assistance to Kampuchean people. And it is an act which is done in accordance with the consent of the Governments of the Peoples's Republic Vietnam. [as received]

Regrettably, the paper says, to note that some reactionary circles in the region, being manipulated by Washington and Beijing-genocidal sympathizers, have feverishly attempted to support and defend this world-wide condemned genocidal gang from its natural death.

The decision taken by the recent three Indochinese foreign ministers' conference in Phnom Penh to accomplish the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from the PRK in 1990 is a clear proof of Indochinese side's sincerity and goodwill for the maintenance of regional peace and security. It is also an index that the national defence capacity of the PDR on the one hand, and the imminent fail ru^e of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea," on the other. [sentence as received] The new proposal serves as positive trend for the holding of dialogues between countries in the region, for the reduction of regional tension, and for the amelioration [as received] of world peace and security, evaluates the paper.

PASASON MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SEIZURE OF POWER

BK230429 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Aug 85

[23 August PASASON editorial: "Promote and Develop the 23 August Spirit; Win New, Still Greater Victories"]

[Text] Today, 23 August, marks the 10th anniversary of our nation's great historic victory -- won on the day the people seized administrative power throughout the country, thus enabling the Lao people of all tribes to truly master their own country. As we are commemorating this anniversary, the entire party, army, and people are bringing into full play the spirit and content of the seventh resolution of the third congress of the LPRP Central Committee, striving to fulfill the First 5-Year State Plan, and concentrating all their strength and capability on meeting the food production target of 1.6 metric tons.

Ten years ago, the Lao people of various tribes were under the yoke of oppression and persecution and the war of destruction launched by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys raged. Since 23 August 1975, following the seizure of power, the administrative power at all levels has been owned by the people and truly for the people. This administrative power is 10 years old today. During the past 10 years of socialist transformation and construction in our country, under the leadership of the LPRP with respected and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary, the Lao people of all tribes throughout the country have closely united as one around the party and enthusiastically contributed to carrying out two strategic tasks: defending the country and building socialism in Laos.

During the 10 years of persistent struggle to carry out the two strategic tasks at the outpost of the socialist camp in Southeast Asia, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, under the beacon of various resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee, such as the resolutions of the third party congress, and with the wholehearted support and assistance of the various fraternal socialist countries and friends in the world, the Lao people of all tribes have highly upheld the spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency, promoted and developed their tradition of industriousness and creativity, remained singleminded, surmounted all difficulties, and resolved to lead the country to advance firmly toward socialism.

Events in the past 10 years clearly prove that the people's democratic administration at all levels has daily been consolidated with higher efficiency. The system of proletarian dictatorship has been further consolidated and strengthened through simultaneous technical and political training. Various resolutions of the party Central Committee have been publicized among the people at the grass roots, thus enabling cadres, combatants, policeman, and people of all tribes to change their ideology and attitude in conformity with the new phase of the revolution. Our capability in state, economic, and social management has been strengthened. Meanwhile, the right to collective mastery has been promoted in all respects. The people's armed forces have ceaselessly grown strong, fulfilled the task of safeguarding the gains of the revolution, and smashed all enemy schemes and sabotage activities.

A new admirable economic face of our country has emerged.

The restoration and development of production in the spheres of agriculture, forestry, industry, trade, handicrafts, animal husbandry, and circulation and distribution, in both urban and rural areas and in both plain and mountainous areas, have been vigorously boosted. Agricultural cooperatives, now totaling over 2,900 units covering 44.1 percent of the peasant families and 40.1 percent of paddy cultivating areas throughout the country, are being consolidated to increase efficiency and basically meet the people's foodstuff requirements.

The educational, public health, and cultural tasks are being gradually developed, and new steps of development have been taken in this regard. Most outstanding of all is that we have stamped out illiteracy 100 percent throughout the country. Arts, literature, and propaganda work through newspapers, radio, television, and loudspeaker systems are playing an important role in the political and ideological struggle on the fronts of production and opposing enemy sabotage schemes.

In the diplomatic sphere, over the past 10 years, firmly adhering to its foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship, and nonalignment, our government has positively consolidated and developed special relations with the parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia and, at the same time has cooperated in all respects with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. It has also built good relations with various countries in the Third World and various peace-loving international organizations in the world, thus causing the LPDR's prestige and influence to be upheld in the international arena and contributing to the consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The past 10 years were a great test for our regime. It was a fierce, complex, and uncompromising fight between us and the enemy, reflected in the struggle of who is winning over whom between the two lines -- socialism and capitalism. Our new system, or the people's new administration, has not only been able to firmly survive but has also been daily consolidated and strengthened. This clearly shows the excellent characteristics of the new system, which can not be shaken by any reactionary force.

Despite the fact that the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, and other reactionaries have stubbornly refused to renounce their dark schemes against our new regime, and despite the fact that the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists have instigated the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to send soldiers to encroach upon Lao territory and seize the Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, and thanks to the determination, unyielding spirit toward the enemy, and unity of the entire party, army, and people to defend and build the new system, we have gradually smashed their dark schemes and successfully defended our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

As we commemorate this year's 23 August power seizure day, our country is undergoing profound changes and the world situation favors our advancement. The resolutions of the third LPRP congress and various resolutions of the party Central Committee Political Bureau are illuminating our path. This is an important factor enabling us to defend the new system and successfully build socialism in our country.

Let the entire party, army, and people move forward together, promote and develop the 23 August spirit in the revolutionary tasks of the new period, further heighten our revolutionary vigilance, and launch extensive emulation campaigns throughout the country to translate into practice the seventh resolution of the third congress of the party Central Committee and triumphantly fulfill the First 5-Year State Plan. Let us continuously score new, still greater victories.

SAMAN VIGNAKET ATTENDS ARMY YOUTH MEETING

BK221331 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] On the morning of 16 August, youths attached to the Army held a meeting at the Army General Political Department Club to hear a report on the success of the 12th World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow and to accept the 2d Class Itsala Victory Medal won in fulfilling the 3-solidarity and 4-offensive campaign waged 1982-85. Attending the meeting were Comrade Lieutenant General Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Organization Committee; representatives of offices and organizations, and over 350 members of youth unions from many Army units, factories, and agricultural settlements in Vientiane municipality.

At the meeting, after Comrade Lieutenant Colonel (Kensi Keomanivong), secretary of the Lao Revolutionary Youth Union and director of the LPA Youth Department, presented a report on the activities of the delegation of the Lao youth delegation at the 12th World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow and on the brilliant success of the festival, a decree issued by the president of the LPDR was read on the conferring of the 2d Class Victory Medal on youths attached to the LPA.

Lt Gen Saman Vignaket then addressed the meeting. He expressed wholehearted commendation to the youths for having scored brilliant achievements in carrying out the campaign. He then discussed the current role of Lao youths, who are now well known throughout the world. He pointed out the significance of the 3-solidarity and 4-offensive campaign, which was launched by the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union between 1982 and 1984. In conclusion, he called on all youths in the Army to strengthen internal unity and our solidarity with the international community to contribute to defending and building socialism in our country and to score yet greater victories to welcome the forthcoming 2 December national day.

The meeting was adjourned after Lt Col (Kensi Keomanivong), speaking on behalf of the youths, pledged to pay heed to the instruction of the general and vowed resolutely to follow the orders of the higher level.

BRIEFS

NEW CSSR AMBASSADOR -- Vientiane August 21 (KPL) -- Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, received here this morning a newly accredited ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic [CSR] to the Lao PDR. The Lao foreign minister wished the ambassador success in his diplomatic mission here which will be held to further consolidate the fraternal relations and cooperation between the two countries. Jiri Myslivecek is accredited as the CSR's ambassador to the Lao PDR replacing his predecessor Ladislav Kocsis. He presented his credentials letter to the Lao president on August 15. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 21 Aug 85 BK]

1 KILLED IN 'RECENT ATTACK' BY SRV PATROL BOATS

BK230120 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] A Thai fisherman was killed and seven others wounded in a recent attack by Vietnamese patrol boats on a fleet of four Thai fishing trawlers in the Gulf of Thailand, a navy spokesman said yesterday.

Navy Secretary Rear Adm Sakchai Kaeochinda told a news conference that the Vietnamese seized all the fish haul and valuables from the four fishing trawlers in the incident which happened off Pattani Province in a waters where the continental shelves of Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia meet about 50 nautical miles from Ca Mau Cape of Vietnam. The area which is about 28 metres deep is rich with marine resources, according to the navy spokesman.

He said that one day after the Vietnamese attack, a patrol boat based in Songkhla rushed to the scene to rescue the crewmen of the four pillaged fishing trawlers. The injured crewmen were hospitalized in Pattani.

Vietnamese patrol boats which were actually modified fishing trawlers seized from Thai fishermen recently frequented the waters, Rear Adm Sakchai said. He added that the Vietnamese normally used two patrol boats in an operation.

ARMY SPOKESMAN ON USSR TANK SHIPMENT TO CAMBODIA

BK230110 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The Soviet Union has sent 50 tanks to Kampuchea to strengthen the occupying Vietnamese forces in their fight against the resistance, an Army spokesman disclosed yesterday. Addressing a press conference at the Supreme Command headquarters, Col Phopsuk Sutharanan said that the tanks had been sent by ship to the Kampuchean seaport of Kompong Som and were later transported to Phnom Penh. The type of the tanks could not be identified, Col Phopsuk said.

During the past month Vietnam has also moved troops, weapons and military equipment from the Kampuchean capital to Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey provinces.

Hanoi troops have also been recruiting Khmer civilians to fell trees and construct roads in Poi Pet District of Battambang and in Sampraoeng District of Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey provinces. The Vietnamese have also continued to arrest civilians in Sisophon District of Battambang for allegedly providing assistance to the resistance forces. A large number of the arrested civilians were detained and killed, the spokesman claimed.

The resistance forces, meanwhile, have been successful in their guerrilla warfare tactics of ambushing, and attacking Vietnamese positions blocking supplies from reaching Hanoi troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Vietnam during the period had sent several patrol units on intelligence gathering missions along the border and had frequently intruded into Thai territory.

At the northeastern border, one Thai soldier and three civilians were killed and 12 other wounded in separate incidents during the period.

Vietnamese spies were also alleged to have crossed into Khun Han District of Sisaket Province to destroy a dike.

At the eastern border, 10 Thai soldiers were also wounded in a clash with Vietnamese soldiers and in land mine explosions. Three Vietnamese defectors were arrested.

Says SRV Forces Sabotage Dam

BK230144 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] The military yesterday charged Vietnamese troops deployed along the Thai-Kampuchean border with infiltrating into Thai territory and sabotaging a small dam in Sisaket Province. Summing up the border situation over the past month, Col Phopsuk Sutharanan, a staff officer of the Army Secretariat, told a monthly press conference that the dam in Khun Han District was damaged in the Vietnamese sabotage.

Vietnamese troops remained dug in along some stretches of the border to bar displaced Khmer villagers taking shelter on Thai soil from re-entering Kampuchea, he said. The Vietnamese also sent small patrol units from their border bases into Thai territory to gather intelligence information regularly over the past month, according to the army spokesman.

However, the fighting in the border areas under the army's jurisdiction has decreased substantially from the previous month because Khmer resistance guerrillas had moved from the border areas into inland Kampuchea and the rainy season also hindered the fighting between the rival groups in Kampuchea, Col Phopsuk said.

The army spokesman said that over the same period three villagers and a Thai soldier were killed while five soldiers and another villager were wounded by landmines planted by the Vietnamese inside Thailand in Khun Han District of Sisaket, Sangkha and Kap Choeng districts of Surin and Ban Krut District of Buriram. The incidents took place in areas under the jurisdiction of the Suranari Field Force. Six Thai soldiers were injured in a Vietnamese ambush in Sangkha District, he said.

In areas under the jurisdiction of the Burapha Field Force, two Thai soldiers were injured in an ambush by Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops in Aranyaprathet and Wang Namyen districts of Prachinburi and eight other Thai authorities stepped on landmines in Aranyaprathet. Thai authorities also captured three Vietnamese deserters in Aranyaprathet.

4 BURMESE COMMUNISTS KILLED IN 22 AUG CLASH

BK230830 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Fierce fighting erupted between a police force and members of the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) in Ban Hua Mae Raeng, Mae Sao Subdistrict in Mae Ai, Chiang Mai police reported. Heavy fighting was going on in the village at press time and some 100 villagers have evacuated their homes for safety, reports received by the WORLD at noon today said.

The fighting erupted after four members of the BCP were killed in a battle with hill-tribe defence volunteers in the adjacent village of Ban Tha Chom Phu yesterday afternoon, police noted.

It was not immediately known if the BCP were attacking in revenge or what their intention in crossing the border and attacking was.

The report of yesterday's battle said that the four killed belonged to the Burmese Communist Party group that intruded into Thai territory in Fang District on August 4 and killed two Thai policemen in a battle then. Following that incident, police authorities assigned 15 Muser tribesmen in Ban Huai Muang Nok and Ban Cha Ka Lo in Mae Ai District as defence volunteers and armed them with shotguns.

The 15-strong defence volunteers reportedly located six BCP members who were reported to have crossed the border into Thailand yesterday morning and a battle broke out outside Ban Tha Chom Phu. Four of the Burmese Communists were killed in the fight while the Muser defence volunteers sustained no casualties.

Police earlier arrested a BCP member identified as Cha Fa. When brought yesterday to identify the four dead Burmese, he confirmed that they were members of the BCP.

Police reported that the Muser defence volunteers also seized a carbine, an M6 rifle, a hand grenade and ammunition after yesterday's battle.

This morning's fighting flared when police received information that a group of BCP men had shown up in Ban Hua Mae Raeng. A unit of provincial police were dispatched to the village, sealed it off and began to carry out a search. It was reported later that fighting broke out as villagers escaped in panic from the village.

It was not known how many policemen were involved in the battle, nor were the number of BCP men known. A radio message received by the WORLD from the scene at noon only said "the fight was heavy."

OFFICIAL SAYS LAO FORCES MOVED CLOSER TO BORDER

BK230257 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Backed by Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Laotian troops have been moved closer to the Thai border opposite Chiang Rai, Phayao, Nan and Uttaradit Provinces, Colonel Yingyot Chotiphimai, deputy chief-of-staff of the Third Army Region, said yesterday.

The colonel said that Laotian troops sometimes deliberately crossed over the Thai border and attacked Thai troop positions while Laotian spies also slipped across the frontier. Furthermore, he added that the Laotian media had kept up propaganda attacks against the Thai Government.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Command said yesterday that continuing rotation and reinforcement of Laotian troops was reported in Bo Keo, Oudomsai and Sayaboury of Laos. On top of that, seven Vietnamese troop battalions were moved from Luang Namtha to Bo Keo, opposite Chiang Khong District of Chiang Rai during July 17-August 20 reportedly to crack down on the Laotian resistance movement, the Supreme Command added.

On the Thai-Lao conflict over the three disputed remote border villages, Colonel Yingyot reported a total of 124 armed encounters between Thai and Laotian troops since last April until July this year resulting in two Thai soldiers being killed and 11 wounded. Laotian casualties were put at eight killed and an unspecified number of wounded.

To defuse the tension and to avoid further clashes between troops of the two countries, the colonel said that Thailand decided to reroute the construction of a strategic road linking Ban Khok Subdistrict of Uttaradit to Sa District of Nan Province.

Notes Increased Insurgency

BK230259 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The army has detected a resurgence of activities by Thai communist insurgents along the Thai-Lao border from Nan southwards to Ubon Ratchathani under different banners. The various communist factions are believed to be pro-Soviet.

Deputy Chief-of-Staff of the Third Army Region Col Yingyot Chotiphimai yesterday singled out elements of the so-called "New Siam" Party who are active in the districts of Pua and Thung Chang in Nan as well as Thoeng and Chiang Khong districts in Chiang Rai. "They surfaced in Thai territory some four to five months ago," he said. However, their activities are still restricted to recruiting new members and intelligence gathering, according to Col Yingyot.

He charged that the New Siam insurgents operated from Lao territory and that one of their spring-boards was believed to be in Sayaboury in Laos. The insurgents had the support of Laos, Vietnam and the Soviet Union, he claimed.

The communist guerrillas are former members of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] who fled military suppression from Nan into Laos and their strength was estimated at about 50 armed men, Col Yingyot said.

Col Mano Sinthutheprat of the Army Operation Centre said various groups of communist insurgents were reactivated along Thai-Lao Chiam District of Ubon Ratchathani. The groupings dubbed themselves differently and their banners include "Green Star" and "Phak Mai," but all of them were supported by some communist neighbours, he said.

He said the New Siam grouping was supposed to comprise communist insurgents led by Comrade Somsi, Comrade Phithak and Comrade Bunchai who were formerly based in the so-called Upper Nan zone or Zone Four of the CPT.

Another group of communist insurgents who had restored their activities in areas straddling Loei, Phitsanulok and Phetchabun were believed to be under Comrade Khamdoi's leadership, while elements active to Loei were supposedly led by Comrade Muang Thong, he said. "All of them are former CPT members," he said.

He charged that Phak Mai members who were former communist leaders approached their relatives in Thailand to persuade them to recruit members for the pro-Soviet communist faction. "The army is closely monitoring the development," he added.

MALAYAN COMMUNISTS SAID TO REJECT TALKS PROPOSAL

BK230434 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The outlawed Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] has categorically turned down the Government's overture for peace talks aimed at ending the decade-long insurgency in southern Thailand, a well-informed military source in the Fourth Army Region told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

The source said that the CPM had notified the Fourth Army Region through an intermediary that it could not accept the unconditional demand for its guerrillas to surrender their arms without any guarantee over their security and status. The source added that the CPM also vowed to continue their struggle to achieve their ultimate aim of "liberating" Malaysia if the objective of the proposed truce talks was to make it lay down arms unconditionally.

The source, however, pointed out that the CPM rejected the overture because it was uncertain about the status of its guerrillas once they surrendered and whether they would be repatriated to Malaysia.

Earlier, Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong, commander of the Fourth Army Region, said that a full-scale suppression drive would be launched against the guerrillas if the peace talks collapsed. But the source, nevertheless, said that it was unlikely a massive campaign would be launched in the immediate future, pointing out that crucial information about locations of the communists' bases had to be first obtained or else the crackdown would be futile.

Similar peace talks were also initiated by the former commander of Fourth Army Region, General Han Linanon. But that effort failed.

FISHERMEN END PROTEST; BURMA FREES FISHERMEN

BK230433 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Hundreds of fishermen and trawler owners ended their two-week protest in front of the Malaysian Consulate in Songkhla Province last night following an announcement that Malaysia and Thailand will sign an agreement next month to facilitate joint venture deepsea fishing in the 200-mile exclusive economic zone off Malaysian shores.

The agreement was announced by Malaysia's Agriculture Ministry Secretary General Alwi Jantan following talks with Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan, who arrived in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday.

Alwi said Malaysian fishermen stand to gain from Thai know-how on deepsea fishing. He also told reporters that the agreement was aimed at minimising the problem of encroachment of Thai fishermen into Malaysian waters, as only those involved in the programme will be allowed in Malaysian waters.

This year 20 Thai fishing boats have been detained by Malaysian authorities on charges of illegally entering Malaysian waters. Alwi said these boats would not be returned to their Thai owners but would instead be used in the local fishing industry.

Meanwhile, 20 fishermen, who were among 73 Thais released by Burma, returned to Bangkok yesterday afternoon after serving jail terms for trespassing in Burmese waters, the Fisheries Department said. The rest of the group have to wait for available flights from Rangoon and will return on August 24, 26, and 29. The Foreign Ministry arranged their release.

PRESS WARNED ON REPORTS ON BURMESE MINORITIES

BK210220 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] The Bangkok Press Officer has warned the Press to refrain from running reports on Burmese minority groups, especially the Karen, because it may affect relations between Thailand and Burma.

In a letter circulated among all the newspapers, the Press Officer said some newspapers have been running reports and articles sympathetic to the Karen rebels who are fighting against the Burmese Government. He said these reports and articles have made Burmese leaders doubtful of the Thai Government's stand on the issue.

100 LIBYAN-, SAUDI-TRAINED 'TERROISTS' IN SOUTH

BK190235 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] Yala -- About 100 Muslim terrorists belonging to the so-called PULO [Pattani United Liberation Organization] movement and believed trained in two Middle East countries are still in hiding in the Thai-Malaysian border areas, a senior army official said. Col Sunthon Winitchaikun, chief-of-staff of the Civilian-Police-Military 43, told THE NATION that the PULO terrorists slipped into Thailand and Malaysia late last year after receiving arms training in Saudi Arabia and Libya.

He said the authorities have compiled a list of the terrorists. "We are not taking any action against them yet because they have not done anything detrimental to the security in the areas," he said. Their activities are being closely watched, he said.

The army officer, however, disclosed that 10 suspected Muslim terrorists were recently arrested. They were quoted as confessing that they were lured into becoming members of the PULO with the promise of education and jobs in the Middle East.

About 900 Thai Muslims were earlier this year reportedly deported by Saudi Arabia after they were tricked into joining the PULO. They were rounded up by Saudi authorities in March this year and later deported. These people went to Saudi Arabia after they were offered jobs and residences in that country.

Col Sunthon said it would be difficult to convince the remnants of the PULO to surrender because they are hiding in sanctuaries safe from harassment by authorities. Some have offered to negotiate with authorities -- but only to buy time, he said.

VNA CITES 'CONGRESSMAN' ON IMPROVING RELATIONS

OW221051 Hanoi VNA in English 0807 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 21 (VNA) -- A U.S. congressman has urged the Reagan administration to take "a new initiative" with regard to Vietnam. In an article carried recently in the U.S. review "INTERVENTION," Edith Wilkie, executive director of the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Committee of the U.S. Congress, said that the U.S. should forget the past war and look forward to the future, give up its policy of isolating Vietnam and establish semi-official offices to settle questions concerning the interests of the two countries.

He wrote: "Unofficially U.S. policy makers contend two conditions must be met for recognition: withdrawal from Kampuchea and a full accounting of our M.I.A.'s. Unofficially, U.S. policy is much more radical: It seeks to isolate Vietnam politically and diplomatically, and to 'squeeze' it into submission economically. To implement this over-all policy, the U.S. has rejected visa applications from Vietnamese scholars and students, vetoed export licences to Vietnam, even for humanitarian relief and medical supplies, encouraged military aid to the Pol Pot coalition in Kampuchea, and imposed an eight-year trade embargo."

He added: "The Vietnamese do not respond to the 'squeeze' policy because their 30-year struggle for independence made them above all fiercely nationalistic, proud of their independence, and unawed by any foreign power. Just as B-52 bombing failed to defeat the Vietnamese, so now no amount of economic or political duress imposed by the West is likely to weaken their resolve or alter their political ideology.

"For ten years we have clung to the hope that isolation of Vietnam would force it to change its policies. It has not. Ten years of failed policy is enough. It is time for a new initiative," the author wrote in conclusion.

ASEAN URGED TO ACCEPT INDOCHINESE PROPOSALS

BK231002 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 22 Aug 85

[From "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense" feature by unnamed station editor]

[Excerpt] The people in charge in Thailand have avoided mentioning the communique of the 11th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries. In its 17 August issue, THE NATION, an English-language newspaper published in Bangkok, Thailand, viewed the decision to have all of the Vietnamese Army volunteer forces withdrawn from Cambodia between now and 1980 [as heard] as an initial positive factor.

Once again, our people and People's Armed Forces must heighten their revolutionary vigilance and be ready to foil all the schemes and acts of sabotage of the expansionist-hegemonist clique in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces. Meanwhile, we must realize that what has been proposed by the Indochinese countries is compatible with the real situation in the PRK and with the interests of peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia.

Faced with the shining just cause and good-will proposals of the three Indochinese countries, now is the time for the ASEAN countries to rid themselves of the myth of a Vietnamese threat when it comes to examining the Cambodian issue so they can express their goodwill in a concrete and practical manner, taking into account the real situation and the interests of their own countries as well as the interests of regional and world security. By so doing, they will certainly be supported by the world public as well as by public opinion in their own countries.

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO ROMANIA

OW221614 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 22 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders have extended their warmest greetings to the leaders of Romania on the 41st national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania tomorrow.

The message jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, is addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister; and Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. It says:

"In the 41 years since the liberation of the country, the Romanian people led by the Communist Party and developing their tradition of patriotism and creative labour, have made profound revolutionary changes and obtained great achievements in socialist construction, in economic, cultural and social development and in improving the people's living conditions.

"The Vietnamese people rejoice at these successes and sincerely wish the fraternal Romanian people many new and still greater achievements in implementing the tasks laid down by the 13th Congress of the Communist Party aimed at successfully building an allround developed socialist society in Romania.

"We believe that the friendship and multi-faceted cooperation between the Vietnamese and Romanian peoples, built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will be constantly consolidated and developed."

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his Romanian counterpart, Stefan Andrei.

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON PENAL CODE ENFORCEMENT

OW220947 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued a directive on organizing the enforcement of the penal code. The directive affirms that the National Assembly's official approval of and decision to enforce the penal code as of 1 January 1986 constitutes an important legal-political event that makes new progress in our state's legal work and is aimed at implementing the policy of strengthening our socialist legal system.

Fully reflecting the penal policy of our party and state in the current revolutionary stage, the penal code will serve as a sharp tool of proletarian dictatorship in ensuring the party's leadership, the laboring people's collective mastery, and the effectiveness of state management and will contribute to fulfilling the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

To carefully and promptly make necessary preparations for enforcement of the penal code, the Council of Ministers chairman has urged all central ministries and departments and the people's committees at all levels urgently and properly to popularize, propagandize, and teach the penal laws; to uphold the sense of crime control and prevention; to supplement and amend the current documents and issue new ones to ensure correct enforcement of the penal code; to step up crime control and prevention work; and to overcome the state of lacking resoluteness and strictness in crime control and prevention.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers has also urged all central ministries, departments, and mass organizations and all provincial and municipal people's committees under the central government to work out specific plans for popularizing, propagandizing, teaching, and enforcing the penal code in various sectors and localities.

BRIEFS

HA TUYEN MEETING -- On 17 August, the party and people's committees and the public security forces of Ha Tuyen Province held a solemn meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of Vietnam's public security force, 19 August 1945-85. Attending the meeting were Ngyuen Van Duc, party Central Committee member and many delegates of sectors, mass organizations, and armed forces units in the province. A resolution was adopted at the meeting, pledging to develop the August Revolution traditions and implement Uncle Ho's six teachings among the people's public security force. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Aug 85 BK]

BAC THAI RICE LEAFHOPPERS -- Some 1,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in Bac Thai are now affected by brown leafhoppers. In Phu Binh and Pho Yen Districts, the density of insects is up to 200 or 300 worms per square meter. Cadres and 28 tons of insecticides were sent to localities to help in eradicating insects. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 85 BK]

DAC LAC RELOCATION -- Dac Lac Province has thus far received 45,000 households of more than 220,000 people and more than 103,000 workers from 10 provinces and cities throughout the country, to build 25 new economic zones in the 23 areas in which both ethnic Vietnamese and minority people are living. In 9 years, the new economic zones have reclaimed nearly 31,800 hectares of virgin land for cultivation, including nearly 13,260 hectares of ricefields planted to two crops annually. The relocated people have vigorously developed the family economy by growing 44,500 coffee plants, 300,000 assorted fruit trees, and thousands of pepper plants. They have also raised 6,000 pigs, 2,000 cows, and many fish. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 85 BK]

KIRIBATISOVIET UNION, KIRIBATI SIGN FISHING AGREEMENT

BK231126 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Kiribati and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement for Soviet fishing boats to operate in Kiribati's 200-mile economic zone. The agreement was signed in the Philippine capital, Manila, by the Kiribati minister for natural resources development, Mr Babera Kirata, and the Soviet fishing company, (Sovieflot).

Details of the agreement were released in Kiribati's capital, Tarawa, by the Office of President Tabai. It provides for 16 Soviet vessels to fish within Kiribati's economic zone for a period of 1 year for a fee of about U.S. \$1.5 million.

Under the agreement, the Soviet vessels will not be allowed to enter Kiribati's 12-mile territorial waters.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE CRITICIZES EDITORIAL SUPPORTING BOMBING

HK230807 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0730 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL says it stands by what it printed on the sabotage bombing of the protest ship Rainbow Warrior despite sharp criticism from New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange.

A spokesman for the paper told Commercial Radio: We printed our opinion. An editorial in THE JOURNAL supported French nuclear tests and confrontation with Greenpeace. It added that the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior had been inept, but claimed the French authorities had their priorities right in using force against the vessel.

However, Mr. Lange attacked the article, saying it was unfortunate such a publication should come down on the side of terrorism. He called it a reckless minority opinion.

The link between France and the incident was strengthened yesterday when it was revealed one of the people arrested was a captain in the French Army.

'SWEEPING REFORMS' TO TAX SYSTEM ANNOUNCED

HK201250 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Wellington, Aug 20 (AFP) -- New Zealand today announced sweeping reforms to its tax system, including reduction of personal income tax and a new VAT-style tax on all goods and services.

Presenting the annual budget to Parliament, the Labour Government's Finance Minister Roger Douglas said changes would also be made to the company tax and welfare-benefits systems.

Personal tax reductions to be applied when the goods and services tax is introduced from October next year will mean "nearly all taxpayers" will pay less income tax, Mr. Douglas said. He cut personal tax rates by up to 19 per cent and reduced the progressive tax scale from five steps to three. Lower income earners' tax rates have been cut by five per cent while top earners' rates go down by 18 per cent.

The tax and benefit changes will mean:

-- An average wage earner will pay 21 New Zealand dollars (more than 10 U.S.) a week less in income tax.

-- A new 10 per cent goods and services tax -- dubbed GST -- imposed across the economy from October next year in much the same was as a valued-added tax (VAT).

-- A new family support benefit of 36 dollars a week for a first child and 16 dollars a week for each additional child, progressively taxed to disappear when income is above 25,000 dollars (12,700 U.S.) a year.

-- A rise in the company tax rate by three cents to 48 cents in the taxable dollar from April next year.

-- A new company dividend tax to be imposed immediately and to remove the present double taxing of these dividends.

-- A new withholding tax on interest to be paid from April 1987. Mr. Douglas said the CST would yield 2,700 million dollars (more than 1,300 million U.S.) a year and cause a one-off five per cent increase in the inflation rate.

He described the changes as promoting a "fairer, wider-based, simpler and more certain" taxation system. "The key to the whole reform is the comprehensive tax on goods and services," he said.

Mr. Douglas said the effects of the new tax scales and the GST would increase the after-tax income of the average family by 28 dollars (14 U.S.) a week.

Mr. Douglas said the tax and benefit changes would cost 1,000 million dollars (more than 500 million U.S.) in the first year and "can be accommodated without in any way compromising our overall fiscal strategy." "They will make New Zealand a fairer society and will allow the economy to create more jobs and raise living standards."

The reforms follow a year of economic changes including a 20 per cent devaluation, floating the New Zealand dollar, removing foreign exchange controls and deregulating interest rates, wages, prices and financial services controlled by the previous government.

Tonight's financial statement was the second for the year and followed the mid-June release of the government's income and expenditure projections for the financial year.

NGUYEN CO THACH HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER TALKS

BK230221 Jakarta International Service in English 0100 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his Indonesian counterpart, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, held a 4-hour talk on various bilateral, regional, and global issues in Jakarta yesterday. In a press conference moments after the meeting, the Vietnamese minister told newsmen that Minister Mokhtar's visit to Hanoi in March this year had brought about decisive result as to the latest development in the Southeast Asian region. The visit also paved the way for Vietnam to open dialogue with the United States on the issues of Americans missing in action during the Vietnam war in 1980's he said.

Referring to Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, Minister Nguyen Co Thach repeated his earlier statement that a unilateral withdrawal of his country's troops would be completed by the year 1990.

Minister Mokhtar meanwhile hoped that Vietnam would no longer reject such a pull out. Referring to the bilateral relations between Indonesia and Vietnam, Minister Mokhtar said that he had discussed with his Vietnamese counterpart about a possible increase in the bilateral economic, trade, and cultural cooperation.

The two ministers also discussed various issues related to the common seabed boundaries, and the illegal entry of Vietnamese boat people into Indonesia. The Vietnamese foreign minister arrived in Jakarta last Wednesday for a visit which will last until 25 August.

More on Thach's Remarks

BK230208 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Jakarta -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said yesterday that Hanoi will not change its decision to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea by 1990 whether "Pol Pot" will still exist by then or not.

The statement appeared to be his first public commitment that Hanoi will not change the pull-out plan regardless of whether previous demands for removal of Khmer Rouge guerrillas under Pol Pot are met.

Thach, speaking at a joint press conference with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at the end of their meeting, claimed "encouraging progress" in negotiating the withdrawal of his country's troops from Kampuchea within five years. "If there is Pol Pot or not, it will not change our decision to withdraw by 1990," Thach said. "If there is a political settlement we can withdraw earlier."

Thach arrived in Jakarta Wednesday night for a five-day official visit to Indonesia.

In two rounds of talks with Mokhtar, who was acted as an intermediary in Kampuchea negotiations, Thach said significant progress had been made to negotiate a peaceful end to the six and a half year old Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. "We have made progress and the progress is encouraging," Thach said. "I am very hopeful."

Neither foreign minister would disclose details of the talks but Thach said they had reached a "very sensitive stage of the negotiations."

Indonesia is the only member of the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with cordial relations with Vietnam.

ASEAN, linking Indonesia with Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei, has waged a diplomatic battle for an independent and non-aligned Kampuchea.

Vietnam announced its intention to withdraw from Kampuchea by 1990 at the conclusion of an Indochinese foreign ministers conference in Phnom Penh last Friday. But since then, Hun Sen, foreign minister of the Hanoi-backed government in Kampuchea, has been quoted as saying the withdrawal was conditional on the dismantling of Khmer Rouge bases along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

In a reference to Phnom Penh government forces, Thach said "they can defend themselves by 1990." He said that during the past seven years 150,000 former Pol Pot supporters had defected to the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government.

Asked if he had seen the film, 'The Killing Fields,' which chronicles the atrocities of the Pol Pot regime from 1975-1978, Thach replied that he had not. "I have not seen it, but I have seen the graves in Kampuchea and it is much more terrible than 'The Killing Fields,'" Thach said.

The Vietnamese foreign minister also pledged to continue efforts to account for more than 2,000 American servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) since the end of the Vietnam war. "But it does not mean all the 2,000 will be returned to the United States," he said. Thach said it would be impossible to account for all the MIA cases, just as it was impossible to account for the approximately 8,000 American MIA cases from World War Two.

OFFICIALS REFUSE TO CONFIRM PKI LEADERS EXECUTED

HK231036 Hong Kong AFP in English 1012 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 23 (AFP) -- Indonesian officials today remained silent on Amnesty International allegations that three leaders of the outlawed Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) had been executed early in July.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, questioned today at a regular weekly press briefing, declined comment, as have other government ministers and officials over the past week.

Amnesty said the three men -- Rustomo (eds: one word) aged 60, Gatot Lestario, also 60 and Joko Untung, 64 -- were shot on July, 1, 2 and 3 after being imprisoned since 1968 and on death row since 1976.

Amnesty International, in a statement released today, said the executions breached "informal assurances" made by Jakarta to other governments.

Normally reliable sources who confirmed the execution of Mohammad Munir on May 15th of this year, were unable to confirm the Amnesty report, other than to say it was known that the men had been absent from their jail cells since late June.

In an enigmatic statement, President of the Supreme Court Ali said earlier this month that Munir "and others" had been executed. Asked by AFP who the others were, he said: "in Indonesia, the people who are condemned to death are executed". But he refused to give any comment on the three named by Amnesty.

Replying to the same question, Minister for Home Affairs, Supardjo Rustam [name as received] said, "I will check".

Diplomatic sources also said they had no information on that subject.

MARCOS, KBL TO DECIDE 25 AUG ON ELECTION

HK230427 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Excerpts] President Marcos is calling a caucus of the ruling KBL Party on Sunday to decide on the holding of a special presidential election this year. The holding of the caucus on the snap presidential elections was disclosed by members of parliament Rodolfo Albano and Salvador Britanico at the Batasan Press Club breakfast conference yesterday [22 August].

The two parliament members said the caucus will assess the results of the informal consultations being held by KBL local officials with their constituents on the issue of holding an early presidential poll. A decision will be made based on the results of the consultations and other surveys. KBL leaders earlier said an early presidential election may be called and President Marcos may resign and run anew and seek a new mandate.

Also expected to be submitted to the KBL caucus is the result of the nationwide survey of the country's 42,000 barangays. The survey is being made to determine the people's view on the holding of the snap presidential election, the impeachment move against the president by the opposition, and other vital issues. The barangay survey was initiated by the Pambansang Katipunan ng Mga Barangay [National Federation of Barangays].

Meanwhile, on the hidden wealth issue, opposition leaders yesterday showed a video film of alleged properties of Philippine Government officials in the U.S. However, the film failed to link President Marcos with ownership of the properties shown in the film.

The film also failed to show positively any property owned by the president. Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel said in remarks that the film was just a glimpse of the tip of the iceberg. He also said the opposition has voluminous documents showing evidence of the alleged properties abroad. Details of the evidence were not disclosed.

CHIEF JUSTICE URGES REPEAL OF PRESIDENTIAL IMMUNITY

HK221459 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 22 (AFP) -- Supreme Court Chief Justice Felix Makasiar today urged the repeal of a constitutional provision granting perpetual immunity to the president from lawsuits.

"The higher the position of power, the higher the accountability," Mr Makasiar told a forum in his first public appearance since he was appointed chief justice by President Ferdinand Marcos last month. He said any lawsuit against Mr Marcos would not prosper unless the constitutional provision on presidential immunity was repealed or modified. The chief justice said the Constitution negated the principle of accountability where the highest political leader is held not accountable for his official acts.

The perpetual immunity from lawsuits extended to the president was among the constitutional amendments introduced by Mr Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL) party in 1981.

Political observers said Justice Makasiar's statement was significant due to the opposition's recent move to impeach Mr Marcos on alleged illegal acquisition of wealth. Opposition M.P.'s launched an impeachment bid against Mr Marcos in the National Assembly on August 13 but the ruling party crushed the resolution in hours.

JAPANESE JOURNALIST TO TESTIFY IN AQUINO TRIAL

OW230901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug. 23 KYODO -- Government prosecutor Manuel Herrera said Friday Japanese free-lance journalist Kiyoshi Wakamiya will testify in the trial of Armed Forces chief Gen. Gabrian Ver and 25 other men linked to the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Wakamiya travelled with Aquino, who was shot dead at Manila airport moments after military escorts led him out of the plane on his return from self-exile in the United States on August 21, 1983. Herrera, head of the five-man prosecution panel, said the 38-year old Japanese reporter will stick to his testimony given in February last year to an official fact-finding board that conducted an inquiry into the Aquino assassination. Herrera told reporters after his one-hour meeting with Wakamiya that he will ask the court, which is now hearing defense witnesses, to allow the prosecution to present Wakamiya on Monday next week.

Wakamiya told reporters as he emerged from Herrera's office that Rolando Galman, the man the military tagged as Aquino's communist-hired assassin, did not kill the opposition leader. "Galman didn't shoot Aquino and the soldier shot Aquino," Wakamiya said.

Herrera said, quoting Wakamiya, that "two soldiers (in uniform) were extending their hands towards Aquino's head before heard a gunshot."

Based on a transcript of his Tokyo testimony, Wakamiya said: "I am not sure if they were right or left hands. And I'm not sure either whether they had guns or not. At this time too, I could not see Mr. Aquino. At the moment, there was one shot like a loud "bang" and I saw Mr. Aquino falling face down like a pole in a flying/diving motion."

He added: "For a moment, I was taken aback and I thought 'he was killed. He was killed.' I kept staring at Mr. Aquino. I could see blood coming out of Mr. Aquino's head at that time. While I was staring in that manner at the scene, a man wearing blue clothes appeared in my left field of vision staggering like he was pushed out by someone...soon three or four men...in...full battle gear appeared in my right field of vision...aimed their guns...at that man...fired several shots and soon disappeared."

Herrera said Wakamiya "never saw Aquino walking on the tarmac."

EXPLOSIVES FOUND IN ABANDONED PASIG BUILDING

HK221529 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 22 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[By Daniel Florida and Recto L. Mercene]

[Text] A huge cache of explosives, enough to blast a five-story building, was found by military raiders at the abandoned offices of a foreclosed textile mill in Pasig, the PC [Philippine Constabulary] information office said yesterday. The find coincided with a report that airport customs authorities have impounded about 10,000 rounds of ammunition, believed part of a shipment of guns seized last Tuesday.

Sources told the TIMES JOURNAL that the explosives may have been stashed there by communist partisans who planned to use them on a mission of terror in Metro Manila. The hoard included four bundles of TNT, a material used as bursting charge for bombs and grenades; two anti-tank rockets, eight live hand grenades, two bundles of dynamites, 12 firing devices, a bundle of electrical detonating cord, one roll of non-electrical detonating cord, eight rolls of detonating cord with blasting caps, three baseball-type tear gas bombs, a smoke grenade, 15 rounds of 12-gauge shotgun ammo, two parachutes, a battery for Thompson submachine guns, six ammunition magazines for carbines, 50 rounds of assorted empty ammunition shells and two sets of two-way hand-held radios.

The hoard was found inside a room for the administrative building of the Riverside Mills Corp. on Ortigas Avenue.

Brig. Gen Victor Natividad, acting chief of the PC Metrocom and the Metropolitan Police Force, said the terrorists may have abandoned the cache after sensing that authorities have learned about it.

The authorities were reportedly tipped off by a certain Gil San Agustin of the Development Bank of the Phillipine [DBP]. The raiders were led by Captains Isaias Braga and Amador Pabustan of the Metrocom's Reaction Strike Force Battalion under Lt. Col Roberto Ortega. Natividad said the discovery of the arms hoard may have thwarted the terrorists' "mission" in the metropolis.

The offices of the Riverside Mills were abandoned sometime ago after the mills were foreclosed by the DBP.

The seized bullets at the airport were found inside a black rectangular trunk similar to that where the guns seized earlier had been hidden. The trunk was wrapped in a thick cardboard on which the consignee's name-Gus Hernandez of 25 Sicaba St. La Loma, Quezon City. The bullets were of cal. 9 mm and calibers 38 and 25, the kind suited for the seized guns.

Following the seizure of the guns and bullets, airport customs authorities ordered a closer watch and inspection of all cargoes coming from the United States where majority of weapons seized at the airport had come from. At the same time, all the cargoes of PR-107, the Philippine Airlines Flight from the U.S. West Coast which arrived Aug. 19, the same flight which ferried the guns and bullets, were ordered opened for inspection.

Customs Collector Bayani Bautista said that henceforth, even the luggage of Balikbayans will be inspected, recalling that many of them had been unwittingly used by gunrunning syndicates.

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DATE FILMED

August 26, 1985

